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Notes on Indian Routes in the Sino-Title of Report __ Indian Border Area Date January 1964 Classification/ CONFIDENTIAL Report No. GB 64-4 Control 25X1A Requester GG/F None 25X1A Analyst/Branch Graphics No. of copies Date Copyclica ro 2 Requester 23 January 64 1 Ch/O 1 GG/F 25X1A 1 MS/TRIRK 1 D/GG File ROLL COOPS OF US 160 (and other response) seed within all the coops of the 160 (and other response) Remarks: CONTIDENTIAL

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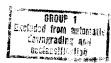
MATES ON INDIAN ROUTES IN THE SIMO-INDIAN BORDER AREA

1. The two LOC studies prepared by DIA for India and East Pakistan-Northeast India provide the most recent and reliable information on
Indian roads leading to the Chinese frontier. Unfortunately, for many
of these roads there appears to be no descriptive material available on
bridges and road characteristics. Although ground reconnaissance reports
of these routes should be obtained if possible, some work could be accomplished through map analysis

Comments follow on routes not listed in the LOC studies.

- 2. Between Routes VIII and VI (see India LOC), a number of tracks from Tibet cross into India via high passes. Most of these routes converge at Joshimath, from which place a motorable road winds down to the plains. Judging from the very mountainous terrain, there likely are masserous points where landslides could block the road.
- 3. Although there is only one motorable route from India to central Repal (Route IV), numerous trails lead into Tibet that could be used by small groups of men. Nearly all of these routes pass through very rugged terrain and some are mere footpaths cut into mountain flanks.

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- 4. In 1962 two motorable roads were constructed from the Indian plains into central Maxim, one terminating at Parc in western Edutan, and the other at Trashigang Dzong in the east. No specific information appears to be available, and even the precise alignments are not known.
- 5. Several motorable roads link the Brahmaputra plains of India with the hills and mountains of MEFA, but only one provides a direct, motorable route from the plains to Tibet. This route leads north from Foothills Comp to Bondilla, Towang, and Taona Dzong in Tibet. This was the route used and improved by the Chinese in their major thrust into MEFA during the late fall of 1962. Other motorable roads lead into Ziro, Along, and up the Luhit Velley to Shonliang. Again, specifics concerning bridges, choke points, and similar details seemingly are lacking.